IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION No. 3583 of 2007

For Approval and Signature:

HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE MD SHAH

==========

1 Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgment ?

2 To be referred to the Reporter or not ?

3 Whether their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgment ?

4 Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution of India, 1950 or any order made thereunder ?

5 Whether it is to be circulated to the civil judge ?

==========

MAHERUNISSA ALIAS BIBIJAAN W/O RASID ABDULKADAR SAIYED - Petitioner(s)
Versus
STATE OF GUJARAT & 2 - Respondent(s)

==========

Appearance :
MS KRISHNA U MISHRA for Petitioner(s) : 1,
RULE SERVED for Respondent(s) : 1 - 2.
MR MAULIK NANAVATI GOVERNMENT PLEADER for Respondent(s) : 3,

==========

CORAM : HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE MD SHAH

Date : 28/11/2007

ORAL JUDGMENT

1.0 By way of this petition, the detenu has challenged the order of detention dated 10.01.2007 passed by Commissioner of Police,

Ahmedabad under the provisions of sub-Section (2) of Section 3 of the Gujarat Prevention of Anti-social Activities Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the 'PASA Act').

2.0 Learned Advocate for the detenu has invited my attention to the order of detention dated 10.01.2007 by which detenu was arrested and sent to District Jail, Vadodara as well as to the grounds supplied therein. As the grounds of detention, six criminal cases are shown as registered against the detenu which pertains to 'Prohibition'.

2.1 She has further submitted that in the order of detention it was stated that the detenu is carrying on anti-social activities and on the basis of six offences of 'bootlegging' registered against the detenu, she was termed as 'Bootlegger' within the meaning of Section 2(b)of the P.A.S.A. Act. It was also stated in the impugned order that as the said bootlegging activities of the detenu are dangerous and

affecting maintenance of 'public order' and 'public health', order of detention has been passed against her.

2.2 She has submitted that on the basis of six criminal cases registered against the detenu, it cannot be said that the activities of the detenu has become prejudicial to the maintenance of 'Public Order'. In support of her case she has placed reliance on a decision of this Court passed in the case of ***"Sohanlal Surajram Visnoi Vs. State of Gujarat and Ors."*** reported in 2004(2)GLR 1051 wherein it was held as under,

> "It may be noted that the contention advanced on behalf of the petitioners that no preventive detention order can be recorded in a solitary incident or instance or offence cannot be accepted in *toto*. **The detaining authority can pass the order of detention even on the basis of a solitary incident or instance, provided there is justifiable subjective satisfaction on objective material and consideration that such incident or offence is likely to create disturbance of "Public Order". Emphasis is laid on "Public Order" and not on "Law and Order"** which belongs to the realm of general law. After having taken into account the statutory definitions of the persons

> branded as “bootlegger” or “dangerous person” under the P.A.S.A. Act, and detailed factual matrix of each case, the solitary incident or instance in question in these petitions has not been shown or spelt out from the record as affecting the “Public Order” or likely to create public disturbance or prejudicial or adverse to the maintenance of “Public Order”, and therefore, the continued detention of the detenus in each case has not been shown to be justifiable, ...”

2.3 Hence, she has submitted that the impugned order deserves to be quashed and set aside.

3.0 On the contrary, learned A.G.P. for respondent-detaining Authority has supported the order of detention as well as grounds stated therein and has contended that the Authority has passed the impugned order after taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case, and hence, no case is made out calling for interference of this Court.

4.0 As a result of hearing and perusal of the record it appears that in this case the only

material is six criminal cases registered against the detenu and on the basis of that it cannot be said that the activity of the detenu has become a threat to the maintenance of 'public order' and 'public health'. The offences registered against the detenu pertains to prohibition to which I have already made reference in my earlier part of the judgment. Mere involvement of detenu in bootlegging activities may not amount to dangerous activity by detenu and mere mention of them unless supported by any evidence cannot be said to be material and germane for the purpose of arriving at subjective satisfaction that the activity of the detenu is prejudicial to the maintenance of 'public order' and 'public health'.

4.1 I am, therefore, of the view that the detaining authority has passed the order of detention without there being any credible or cogent material on record in this behalf. I have considered factual and legal aspects emerging from the record and considered the rival

submissions and the facts of the case and also considered the judgment of this Court in the case of ***"Sohanlal Sujaram Visnoi"*** (Supra). In view of the facts and circumstances of the present case and in view of the ratio laid down in the decision mentioned above, the order of detention cannot be sustained and it deserves to be quashed and set aside.

5.0 In the result, this petition is allowed. The order of detention dated 10.01.2007 passed by Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad is hereby quashed and set aside. The detenu is, therefore, ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, if she is not required in connection with any other case by the Authority. Rule is made absolute. Direct service is permitted.

(M.D. Shah,J.)

Umesh/